

The Chicago Times Stands Fire.

List of Democratic papers of the North-West, opposed to the Action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention.

The Chicago Times, of December 3d, quotes attacks upon the Northern Democratic opponents of the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, charging all who oppose the Committee's programme with being "Black Republicans," etc., and remarks:

"We may best answer these ribald assaults by stating the names of the Democratic papers in the North who oppose this Kansas desecration of even the forms of justice:

IOWA.—Dubuque Express, Davenport Democrat, Burlington Gazette, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State, the Dubuque Northwest excepted.

WISCONSIN.—Milwaukee News, Janesville Standard, Beloit Herald, Madison Argus, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State.

MICHIGAN.—Detroit Free Press, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly in the State.

INDIANA.—Indianapolis Sentinel, Lafayette Argus, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State.

OHIO.—Ohio Statesman, Cleveland Plain Dealer, and every other Democratic paper in the State, daily and weekly, the Cincinnati Enquirer, which has expressed no opinion, excepted.

ILLINOIS.—Quincy Herald, Bloomington Flag, State Register, Peoria Bulletin, Chicago Times, Galena Courier, Rock Island Argus, and some thirty-four others, (Weeklies), being the entire Democratic press of the State. The Democracy represented by these papers, and whose sentiments are uttered by them, polled at the last election, for Buchanan, 536,000.

We have omitted the State of New York, and whose Democratic press, with the exception of the Albany Argus and Rochester Union—the editors of which are shortly to be made officeholders—denounce this Kansas monstrosity; we have omitted Massachusetts and New Hampshire—the leading presses of which, the Boston Post and New Hampshire Patriot, both oppose Calhoun's Constitution, we have omitted Pennsylvania, who, under the head of Forney, guarded the home of our standard-bearer in 1857, and secured a victory to our flag; we have omitted the thousands who might be enumerated in these States as standing shoulder to shoulder with their brethren of the Northwest.

Yet these two miserable panders (the Richmond South and Washington Star) to a depraved taste—these two writers whom we have quoted—refer to the Democratic papers of the North-West as of "very shaky Democratic reputation, or with known Black Republican proclivities."

From the Missouri Democrat.

The Free Soil Element in the South.

It is common enough to hear of the pro-slavery men of the North. They are easily counted, we opine. Not one in a thousand of the National Democrats of that region approve of slavery, either in the abstract or concrete. But the doughfaces or hireling politicians, are powerful enough to mislead the people and win elections, and numerous enough to keep each other in countenance, and make the individual residue of their common infamy less intolerable. A Northern man with Southern principles is almost an impossibility, but Northern men who speak and vote for the South, are plentiful enough. They are, however, but mere stipendiaries—Sobors, who will rise in mutiny, not when the fat is forced upon them, but when it is kept from them. They will turn their arms upon their employers unless their palms, as well as their cartridges, are well greased.

The Free Soil element in the South, unlike the pro-slavery element in the North, is mostly quiet and silent. It is a latent heat pervading the frontier States and the commercial cities, and awaiting but the favorable moment to break forth in light and glory. In St. Louis alone is the doctrine openly avowed and acted upon, but many signs presage that the other great cities will soon follow our lead. Why are all these cities in opposition to the Pro-slavery Democracy? Simply because they are savored with the salt of freedom. Their opposition may assure the organism of the American party, but its vitality is derived from Free Soil ideas, which are yet too timid to embody themselves in an organization exclusively their own. As yet, the Free Soil sentiment expresses itself anonymously in New Orleans, Louisville, Baltimore, Richmond, and other Southern cities, which are governed by commerce, but the day is near when it will come forward in its own name and assume the responsibility as well as the honors of its position and conduct. The decaying trunk of Know Nothingism, which bore no wholesome fruit at any time, will yet nourish the Free Soil plant engrafted upon it, and so pay back what it borrowed. In the commercial centres of the South, among the artists, merchants, mechanics and artisans, this revolution, or rather natural development, will be soon seen unless the sequence of cause and effect is abolished.

TWO NEW TERRITORIES.—Delegates have been in New York on their way to Washington, from two proposed new Territories—Arizona and Columbia. With the former most persons are acquainted. It comprises the territory recently purchased from Mexico. The delegate is Lieut. Mowry. The other, however, is a new project. It lies in the region of country known as Great Basin—embracing that portion of country lying between the Sierra Nevada on the west, the Goose Creek range of Mountains on the east, and the Oregon and the Utah line on the north and the south. A territorial government is desired as a protection against the Indians and Mormons. The delegate is Mr. James M. Crane.

A melancholy case of mistake in the administration of medicine, occurred in the city yesterday. A young mother, in the habit of quieting her child with cordial, took up a phial of laudanum that had been brought into the room without her knowledge, and supposing it her cordial, gave the child a few drops. The disease of the child ensued in a few hours.—Sandy Register.

It seems not to be generally known that plurality of wives is a new doctrine in the Mormon church. Joe Smith preached against it, and only justified it in himself on the ground of special indulgence.

"I never complained of my condition," says the Persian poet, Saadi, "but once when my feet were bare, and I had no money to buy shoes; but I met a man without feet, and became contented with my lot."

SYNOPSIS OF THE President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

The President's message commences by returning thanks to the Almighty for the numerous benefits he has bestowed on this people. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance and yet notwithstanding all these advantages, our country in its monetary interests is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, and public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want.

The revenue of the Government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, whilst the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount. Under these circumstances a loan may be required before the close of your present session; but this, although slightly to be regretted, will prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared to the suffering and distress prevailing among the people. With this the Government cannot fail to deeply sympathize, though it may be without the power to extend relief. He inquires what has produced these unfortunate results and whether their recurrence can be prevented. It is apparent that they have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculation and gambling in stocks. These revolutions must continue to recur at successive intervals so long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of 1400 irresponsible banking institutions, which, from the very law of their nature will consult the interest of their stockholders rather than the public welfare, exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency instead of coin for the country. The first duty which these banks owe to the public, is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances. No bank ought ever to be chartered without such restrictions on its business as to secure this result.

Our financial history for the last 40 years has been a history of extravagant expansions in the business of the country, followed by ruinous contractions at successive intervals. The best and most enterprising men have been tempted to their ruin by excessive bank loans of mere paper credit, exciting them to extravagant importations of foreign goods, wild speculations and ruinous and demoralizing gambling. When the crisis arrived, as arrive it must, the banks can extend no relief to the people; in a vain struggle to redeem their liabilities in specie they are compelled to contract their loans and their issues, and at last, in the hour of distress, when their assistance is most needed, they and their debtors sink together into insolvency. In the meantime it is the duty of the Government, by all proper means within its power, to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the people occasioned by the suspension of the banks, and to provide against the recurrence of the same calamity. Unfortunately, in either aspect of the case it can do but little.

Thanks to the Independent Treasury, the government has not suspended payment as it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1837. It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver. Its disbursements in coin will pass into circulation and materially assist in restoring a sound currency. From its high credit, should we be compelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This, however, shall, if possible, be avoided, but if not the amount shall be limited to the lowest practicable sum. I have therefore determined that whilst no useful Government works in progress shall be suspended new works not already commenced will be postponed, if this can be done without injury to the country. Those necessary to its defence shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs, but the Federal Government can do much to provide against a recurrence of existing evils even if unaccountable Constitutional objections did not exist against the creation of a National Bank, this would furnish no adequate preventive security.

The history of the last Bank of the U. S. abundantly proves the truth of this assertion that we must mainly rely on the patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress of the evil if they will afford us a real specie basis for our paper circulation by increasing the denomination of bank notes first to \$20 and afterwards to \$50 if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposits, and if they will provide by a self-executing enactment, which nothing shall go into liquidation. I believe that such provisions, with a weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspension of payments.

Congress, in my opinion, possesses the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking institutions throughout the U. S., and strongly recommends its exercise. This would make it the irreversible organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil death. The existence of banks, and the circulation of bank paper, are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot at this day be suddenly abolished without much immediate injury to the country. If we could confine them to their appropriate sphere, and prevent them from administering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation, by extravagant loans and issues, they might be continued with advantage to the public; but this I say, after long and much reflection, if experience shall prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well regulated banks might afford, without at the same time suffering the calamities which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted on the country, it will be far the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency, and confine them to the functions of banks of deposit and discount.

Our relations with foreign governments are on the whole in a satisfactory condition. The diplomatic difficulties which existed between the Government of the United States and Great Britain, at the adjournment of the last Congress, have been happily terminated by the appointment of a British minister to this country who has been cordially received.

The President, whilst saying we have no right to doubt the sincerity of the British Government in their construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, at the same time expressed his deliberate conviction this construction is in opposition both to its letter and its spirit. The fact is that when two nations, like Great Britain and the United States, are mutually desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite; the wisest course is to abrogate such a treaty by mutual consent, and commence anew. Had this been done promptly, all difficulties in Central America would most probably be thus have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. Whilst entertaining these sentiments I shall, nevertheless, not refuse to contribute to any reasonable adjustment of the Central American question, which is not practically inconsistent with the American interpretation of the treaty. Overtures for this purpose have been recently made by the British Government in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocate; but whether this renewed effort will result in success, I am not yet prepared to express an opinion. A brief period will determine. With France our ancient relations of friendship still continues to exist. The French Government has, in several recent instances which need not be enumerated, evinced a spirit of good will and kindness towards our country, which I heartily reciprocate, it is, notwithstanding, much regretted that two nations, whose productions are of such a character as to invite most extensive exchanges and free commercial intercourse, should continue to enforce ancient and obsolete restrictions of trade against each other. Our commercial treaty with France is, in this respect, an exception from our treaties with all commercial nations, for it jealously leaves discriminating duties both on tonnage and on articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the respective countries, arising in vessels belonging to the other. With all other European governments, except of Spain, our relations are as peaceful as we could desire. I regret to say that no progress whatever has been made since the adjournment of Congress towards the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish Government, besides the outrage committed on our flag by the Spanish frigate Ferrola, on the high seas, off the coast of Cuba, in March, 1855, by firing into the American mail steamer, El Dorado, and detaining and searching her, remains unacknowledged and undressed.

The general tone and temper of the Spanish Government towards the U. S. is much to be regretted. Our present envoy extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid has been directed to use every effort to secure a new minister to Spain with special instructions on all questions pending between the two Governments and a determination to settle them speedily and amicably, if it is possible. With regard to the Chinese mission the President says whilst our Minister has been instructed to occupy a neutral position in reference to the existing hostilities at Canton, he will cordially co-operate with the British and French Ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty stipulations those just concessions to commerce which the nations of the world have a right to expect and which China cannot long be permitted to withhold. From assurance received I entertain no doubt that the three Ministers will act in harmonious concert to obtain similar commercial treaties from the Government of the Celestial Kingdom.

Our difficulties with New Granada, which a short time since bore so threatening an aspect, are, it is to be hoped, in a fair train of settlement in a manner just and honorable to both parties.

With respect to the Isthmus of Panama he recommends to Congress the passing of an act authorizing the President in the case of necessity to employ the military force of the U. S. to carry into effect the guarantee of neutrality and protection. I also recommend legislation for the security of any other route across the Isthmus in which we may require an interest by treaty.

Respecting the Walker expedition to Nicaragua he says—such enterprise can do no possible good to the country, but have already inflicted much injury both on its interests and its character. I recommend the withdrawal of the serious attention of Congress, believing that our duty and our interest as well as our national character require that we should adopt such measures as will prevent our citizens from committing such unauthorized and unbecoming acts. Citizens of the U. S. who are established in business in Paragana have had their property seized and taken from them, and have otherwise been treated by authorities and they alone are responsible for the consequences. Whether Kansas shall be a Free or Slave State, must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election, and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it was the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, as may be involved for years and years, the people will be obliged to submit to a new election, and again see how so fortunately tendered and again see how the point has already attained; Kansas has, for some years, occupied too much public attention; it is high time that it should be referred to for more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits, will speedily pass away, and she will then, for the first time, be left to her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery or any other subject be displeasing to the majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances it may, well be questioned, whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the temporary triumph of either of the political powers in Kansas, should the Constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of a majority.

The right of property in slaves now in the territory are reserved. The number of these is very small, but it were greater the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the Territory under the Constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunals of the country, and this on the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquiesce in a new territory, the plain principle, but equally and justly demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatever is recognized as property by the laws of the confederacy. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in territory would have been an act of gross injustice and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished slavery.

Utah still claims the attention of the President. This was the first rebellion that has existed in our territories, and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it to become a formidable power. We ought to go to it with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be in vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, and not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object, it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the war department, to raise four more regiments, and I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of our country, I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, not an aggregate of \$75,000, but of the sovereignty of the constitution and laws of our country.

Next recommends the establishment of a territorial government for Arizona, and recommends to the friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the Pacific Railroad, without finally committing himself to either route. The report of the treasury shows that the amount of revenue received from all sources in the treasury during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1857, was \$68,632,515.37, which amount with the balance in the treasury at the commencement of the year, makes an aggregate of \$83,259,132.51. The amount of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1857, \$17,101,118.27. The revenue for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1857, was \$2,929,819.21, and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters, to the 31st of June, 1858, are \$36,750,000, making with the revenue for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, the total for the year, \$42,609,638.48. The actual expenditures ending the first quarter of the present year were \$33,714,528.37. The probable expenditures of the remaining three quarters to June 30, 1858, are \$31,248,530.04, making an aggregate of \$64,963,058.41, leaving an estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of \$14,676,857.63. The treasury shows that the amount of revenue received from all sources in the treasury during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1857, was \$68,632,515.37, which amount with the balance in the treasury at the commencement of the year, makes an aggregate of \$83,259,132.51. The amount of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1857, \$17,101,118.27. The revenue for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1857, was \$2,929,819.21, and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters, to the 31st of June, 1858, are \$36,750,000, making with the revenue for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, the total for the year, \$42,609,638.48. The actual expenditures ending the first quarter of the present year were \$33,714,528.37. The probable expenditures of the remaining three quarters to June 30, 1858, are \$31,248,530.04, making an aggregate of \$64,963,058.41, leaving an estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of \$14,676,857.63.

From the San Francisco Pacific, Nov. 5.

Brigham Young's Plans.

The following letter written by a woman at Salt Lake City to her husband, who was on a visit here:

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 4, 1857.

MY DEAR HUSBAND—I have just received your letter to me, and also read one you wrote to sister — I am much disappointed, for I thought you would say positive you was coming home this fall. I think if you understood the spirit of the times in the Valley you would want to be here.

All the men are preparing for war, both old and young. Some companies have gone out to meet the enemy, more are ready to go when called for.

The carrying companies are all coming in; what they cannot bring with them they destroy. They have burned hundreds of tons of hay at the stations.

Brother Brigham says if the brethren will stand by him, he will never let the Gentiles come into the Valleys. He says, before they shall come he will burn every house, fence and haystack, and flee to the mountains. We will make a Moscow of the cities and towns in these Valleys, and a Potter's Field of every canon that our enemies come into.

Brother Kimball says all the women must have a knife, so I wish you would bring me one.

You must bring plenty of powder and lead. Brother Brigham says, if every Saint will live for their religion we will never be driven from these Valleys. We shall stay here until the time comes to go to Jackson county. We shall no more be called the traitors of Utah, but the free people of Deseret.

Yours affectionately.

It would seem from the reference to Jackson county that the Mormons still entertain the idea that they will return in triumph to Jackson county Missouri, from whence they were driven in 1838.

The letter from which we make the foregoing extracts is a bona fide one, and we have no doubt given a correct idea, of the intentions of Mormon rulers, so far they have been made known to their followers.

An Infernal Machine.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, having previously given some account of an infernal machine recently invented by a gentleman from Alabama, says: We saw it at the fair grounds yesterday. There is no doubt but that it can be adopted as an instrument for immense destruction of human life in time of war. When steam power shall have been applied to it, it will send bullets in such quick succession that the different reports cannot be distinguished one from another, and the leaden messengers of death will go on their errands of destruction in a stream rather than one at a time; not unlike a volume of water from the nozzle of a fire engine. We do not mean that it will send molten lead, but that the bullets, dropped into the machine one at a time, will flow out with tremendous velocity in a stream.

A good old quaker in New York in reply to a note from the friends of Mr. Tiemann, writes that he shall vote for that candidate, but mindful of the character of elections in that city, and with the habitual caution of his sect adds, "if allowed the privilege."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Who has not heard of Berhaves Holland Bitter?"

"Simple in its composition, pleasant to the taste, and truly wonderful in its effect, its popularity cannot be wondered at. To invalids just recovering strength, it is invaluable; exercising that soothing influence over the nervous system and imparting that health and tone to the stomach, so longed for by the convalescent."—Daily Enterprise.

Commercial Matters.

Millersburg Market.

MILLERSBURG, Dec. 10, 1857.

Flour—\$4.00 to \$4.50. Corn—\$1.25 to \$1.50. Wheat—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Oats—\$0.75 to \$0.90. Hay—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Pork—\$10.00 to \$12.00. Bacon—\$8.00 to \$10.00. Lard—\$6.00 to \$8.00. Sugar—\$12.00 to \$14.00. Coffee—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Tea—\$2.00 to \$3.00. Rice—\$0.50 to \$0.75. Beans—\$0.25 to \$0.40. Potatoes—\$0.10 to \$0.20. Apples—\$0.15 to \$0.30. Oranges—\$0.20 to \$0.40. Lemons—\$0.25 to \$0.50. Citrus—\$0.30 to \$0.60. Melons—\$0.10 to \$0.20. Cucumbers—\$0.05 to \$0.10. Tomatoes—\$0.05 to \$0.10. Peas—\$0.10 to \$0.20. Lentils—\$0.10 to \$0.20. Chickpeas—\$0.10 to \$0.20. Mung beans—\$0.10 to \$0.20. Soybeans—\$0.10 to \$0.20. Sesame seeds—\$0.10 to \$0.20. Mustard seeds—\$0.10 to \$0.20. Flax seeds—\$0.10 to \$0.20. Hemp seeds—\$0.10 to \$0.20. Linseed oil—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Olive oil—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Castor oil—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Kerosene—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Gasoline—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Petroleum—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Tar—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Pitch—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Resin—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Gum—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Rubber—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Cork—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Glass—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Paper—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Cloth—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Textiles—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Leather—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Hides—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Bones—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Horns—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Ivory—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Pearl—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Gems—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Jewels—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Diamonds—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Rubies—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Emeralds—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Sapphires—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Garnets—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Opals—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Pearls—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Shells—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Bones—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Horns—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Ivory—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Pearl—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Gems—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Jewels—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Diamonds—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Rubies—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Emeralds—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Sapphires—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Garnets—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Opals—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Pearls—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Shells—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Bones—\$1.00 to \$1.25. Horns—\$1.00 to \$1.25. 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